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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: SHEEP AND WOOL - PART II

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The price of wool tops declined in Bradford (England), according to a cable of February 15 received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley in London. Purchases are restricted, due to a lack of confidence in the market. Yarn production is being maintained, but no new business is reported. Some improvement has been noted, however, in the heavy woolen trade. Some details concerning the international trade in wool appear on pages 220 to 236.

The German pork market was slightly easier during the week ended February 15, but hog prices remained within the relatively high levels of recent weeks, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Heavy hogs in that market averaged about \$15.99 per 100 pounds against \$11.51 for the corresponding week of last year. Lard at Hamburg also was slightly easier at \$14.03, but that average was about 45 cents above a year ago. See table, page 243.

The British cured pork market was irregular during the week ended February 13, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Liverpool quotations on American green bellies and short cut green hams showed some weakness, although still above last year's levels. The week's average for bellies was \$17.81, an increase of 86 cents over last year. In hams, the current quotation of \$20.64 indicates an advance over last year of \$1.30 per 100 pounds. Danish Wiltshires, however, at \$20.20 were up as compared with recent weeks. The Liverpool lard market continues to show additional strength, with the recent average at \$13.58 per 100 pounds against \$12.82 last year. See table, page 243.

Quotations in the principal foreign butter markets were generally a shade lower on February 14 than a week earlier. The Copenhagen official quotation declined from the equivalent of 40.1 cents to 39.4 cents per pound, while at New York, 92 score declined from 50.5 to 50.25, thus leaving the margin in favor of the domestic market at less than 11 cents. Colonial butter in London shows about the same decline as Danish. European prices generally are still several cents above those of a year ago, although not so much higher as are domestic prices. For comparative prices as cabled by American agricultural commissioners in Europe, see page 243.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINSEuropean weather conditions

Severe cold weather described as the worst in generations extended over most of Europe during the week ended February 14, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Some snow fell, especially in the southern sections and the winter grains are, for the greater part, protected but some local damage is possible in parts of France, Italy, the Balkans, and Central Europe. No additional estimates of area sown to winter wheat have been received during the past week.

Wheat production in 1928

The estimated world total wheat production in 1928 outside of Russia and China is now placed at 3,780,000,000 bushels, or 4.9 per cent above the 1927 total of 3,605,000,000 bushels. The 1928 production in the 45 countries from which estimates have been received was 3,665,829,000 bushels against 3,477,096,000 bushels in 1927, an increase of 5.4 per cent. These totals remain as published last week. See table, page 236

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States from July 1 to February 9 were 111,316,000 bushels against 169,519,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended February 9 were 2,024,000 bushels against 1,783,000 the previous week and 1,266,000 during the week ended February 11, 1928.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 8 were 139,236,000 bushels against 140,941,000 bushels on February 1 and 116,524,000 bushels on February 10, 1928. Total receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert from August 1 to February 8 were 320,325,000 bushels and shipments were 287,168,000 bushels. Receipts during the corresponding period last year were 250,366,000 bushels and shipments were 214,512,000 bushels.

Russia

Russian grain procurements during the period July 1, 1928 - January 31, 1929 were 7,128,000 short tons against 7,041,000 short tons during the corresponding period last year, according to a cable from

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Procurements during January were 129,000 short tons against 1,107,000 short tons during December and 1,402,000 short tons during January 1928. The development of the procuring operations continues to be unsatisfactory and is endangering the procuring plans, especially in the eastern region. Stocks appear to be sufficient to cover the immediate consumption requirements but the Russian press appears to be concerned about future supplies because of the attitude of the richer peasants, the so-called "Kulaki" and the possible difficulties with the spring seed supply. Free market prices continue to rise in many parts of the country although there are indications of large farm stocks in many sections.

European grain markets

There was a satisfactory turnover on the European grain markets with prices higher on some markets as a result of the stoppage of supplies due to the intense cold weather, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Steere. The price of domestic wheat at Hamburg rose one cent per bushel during the week to \$1.53 per bushel on February 13. The price of rye at Berlin rose 2 cents to \$1.26 per bushel. Italy has been importing wheat in large quantities despite the good crop and increased tariff. Imports during January were 6,371,000 bushels. The total imports from July 1 to February 1 were 52,000,000 bushels against 37,000,000 bushels during the same period last year. Wheat imports into Germany during January were 7,165,000 bushels. Total imports since July 1 were 53,000,000 bushels against 61,000,000 bushels during the same period last year.

United States wheat prices

Cash prices of wheat during the week ended February 8 continued at about the same level as during the preceding week. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets remained unchanged at 117 cents per bushel as compared with 130 cents a year ago. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis also remained unchanged at 117 and 132 cents respectively, as compared with 129 and 126 cents a year ago. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced three cents in price to 134 cents as compared with 140 cents last year. No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis declined five cents to 139 cents as against 152 cents a year ago. There was no change in the average price of western white wheat at Seattle since the average of daily cash quotations remained at 118 cents as compared with 126 cents a year ago. Cash prices during the early part of the week following February 8 were below the average of the week just closed. The spread between the cash closing prices at

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Minneapolis and Winnipeg widened one cent during the week and was seven cents in favor of Minneapolis during the week ended February 8 as compared with a spread of six cents a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 4	132	105	136	108	142	123	138	111	147	135	127	115
11	130	103	132	108	139	125	132	b/	149	141	127	116
18	131	115	134	114	142	130	129	122	153	141	128	118
25	131	118	132	119	145	132	127	138	152	142	130	120
Feb. 1	131	117	131	117	143	131	128	132	152	144	128	118
8	130	117	129	117	140	134	126	132	152	139	126	118
15	131		133		140		127		155		127	
22	134		136		145		129		158		129	
Mar. 1	135		135		145		133		161		129	
8	137		138		148		133		166		132	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 day delivery.

b/ No sales.

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 10	130	121	124	114	127	115	136	124	150	134	b/126	b/109
17	131	123	125	116	128	118	137	126	150	135	b/126	b/110
24	130	128	125	121	127	122	135	129	149	136	b/127	b/112
31	130	127	124	120	126	121	135	129	147	135	129	115
Feb. 7	131	127	124	119	126	121	135	129	145	136	127	115
14	133	133	126		126	126	137	134	147	136	128	117
21	134		127		129		138		150		130	
28	135		127		129		139		150		129	
Mar. 7	138		130		132		140		151		130	

a/ Prices are of day previous to date of other market prices.

b/ February futures.

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Future closing prices of wheat advanced steadily during the week following February 7 to close on February 14 approximately six cents higher on the domestic markets than at the beginning of the week. Uncertainty concerning the condition of the growing wheat crop continues to have its influence in futures trading markets. An improvement in export demand and strength in foreign markets were also contributing factors toward higher domestic prices. May futures at Chicago closed at approximately 133 cents on February 14, as compared with 127 cents February 7, and equal to the price of a year ago. May futures at Liverpool closed at 136 cents, the same as the week before, but 11 cents under last year's price. May futures at Buenos Aires closed at 117 cents on February 13 as compared with 115 cents February 6 and 128 cents a year ago.

Rye production

The 1928 rye production in 25 Northern Hemisphere countries has been reported at 929,887,000 bushels against 853,203,000 bushels in 1927, an increase of 9.0 per cent. These totals are the same as published last week. See table, page 236.

FEED GRAINS

The total 1928 production of the three feed grains, barley, oats, and corn, in the European countries so far reported is the same as was shown last week, 58,577,000 short tons compared with 57,430,000 short tons in 1927, and 63,977,000 short tons in 1926.

Barley

The 1928 production of barley in the 41 countries so far reported, which in 1927 raised 82.5 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia and China, now stands at 1,468,612,000 bushels, an increase of 18.2 per cent over the 1,242,995,000 bushels raised in 1927. The production of 738,941,000 bushels in the 27 European countries reported, however, is less than 12 per cent greater than that of the same countries in 1927. The third preliminary estimate of the barley crop in the Union of South Africa shows a slight reduction from the previous figure to 962,000 bushels, which is 18.2 per cent above the crop for the year before. For barley production table, see page 237. Recent showers in India are reported to have been beneficial to the new barley crop there, but warmer weather was needed generally.

Total barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available

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amounted to 95,220,000 bushels, an increase of almost 30 per cent over the 73,444,000 bushels shipped during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 435,000 bushels during the week ended February 9 was one of the largest weekly exports since the middle of November, and larger than the shipments which were going out at the same time last year. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 240. United States barley prices have continued to increase since the first of January. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week ended February 8 was 71 cents per bushel, 1 cent above the price for the preceding week, but 14 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 8 amounted to 13,586,000 bushels compared with 7,263,000 bushels on the same date in 1928, and 7,907,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William and Port Arthur for the six-month period from August 1 to February 1 totaled 34,976,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 29,876,000 bushels. For the same six-month period of 1927-1928 the receipts and shipments were only 17,653,000 bushels and 16,650,000 bushels, respectively.

Barley shipments from Poland in November were unusually heavy, amounting to 997,000 bushels. These were the heaviest shipments made since the favorable season of 1925. In Germany, a better demand for feeding barley was reported at the middle of February. In Denmark feed barley quotations were unchanged at the end of January.

Oats

The 1928 oats production in 35 countries so far reported, which in 1927 raised more than 93 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia and China, now stands at 3,838,707,000 bushels, an increase of 11.6 per cent over the 3,438,267,000 bushels harvested in 1927. The production of 1,911,029,000 bushels in the 27 European countries reported, however, is only 6.4 per cent above that of the same countries in 1927. The third preliminary estimate of the oats crop in the Union of South Africa shows a somewhat increased production figure of 7,500,000 bushels, which is 23.3 per cent above the crop of the preceding year. For oats production table, see page 237.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries so far as reported from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 30,604,000 bushels, an increase of almost 15 per cent over the 26,659,000 bushels which went out during the same

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periods of the preceding year. United States oats exports continue very small, shipments for the week ended February 9 amounting to only 49,000 bushels. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 240.

United States oats prices still continue at the highest level reached since last July. No. 3 white oats at Chicago averaged 52 cents per bushel for the week ended February 8, the same as for the two preceding weeks, and only 3 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. The price of oats in Denmark is reported to remain low because of the competition of oats from Germany.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 8 amounted to 15,796,000 bushels against 10,738,000 bushels on the same date in 1928, and 9,305,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of oats at Fort William and Port Arthur for the six-months period August 1 to February 1 totaled 15,735,000 bushels, while shipments for the same time amounted to 12,118,000 bushels. For the same six-months period of 1927-28 the receipts and shipments were only 6,845,000 bushels and 5,503,000 bushels, respectively.

Corn

The 1928 production of corn in 18 countries so far reported, which for three years have raised 90.5 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia, now totals 3,290,741,000 bushels, a decrease of 0.4 per cent from the 3,305,199,000 bushels raised in 1927. The 366,639,000 bushels raised in the 10 European countries so far reported, however, is more than 20 per cent below the harvest of the preceding year. For corn production table, see page 232. Harvesting of the early corn crop in Egypt was completed by the end of December. The yield was reported to be a little above average.

No official estimate of the acreage planted to corn in Argentina has as yet been published, but an unofficial report states that there has been an increase of 10 to 15 per cent over the area sown for the 1927-28 harvest. Crop conditions in the province of Buenos Aires were said to be poor, especially in the zone stretching from Buenos Aires to Rosario. In Cordoba the condition of the crop was excellent; in Santa Fe it was fair to good; in La Pampa it was very poor, and in other places it was average. Market indications point to an exportable surplus of 155,000,000 to 215,000,000 bushels.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa as far as reported since

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November 1 totaled 72,473,000 bushels, a decrease of 13.5 per cent from the 83,752,000 bushels shipped during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 2,320,000 bushels during the week ended February 9 was one of the largest weekly shipments for several years. The Argentine export of 1,932,000 bushels during the same week was one of the smallest shipments since the middle of April, though a little larger than for the previous week. For detailed figures on corn trade, see page 240.

United States corn prices have declined very slightly during the past week. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago, which on February 1 averaged almost 96 cents, fell to 94 cents by February 9. Argentine corn for February delivery, which began to be quoted at \$1.00 on January 17, continued at \$1.00 or more until February 8. At that time most of the exportable surplus of old corn must have been either shipped out of the country or contracted for, as the price cabled for Argentine corn on February 9 was 87-5/8 cents for May delivery and 87 cents for June delivery.

COTTON

Cotton demand situation in Europe

Reports on the Cotton textile situation in the most important manufacturing countries on the Continent since December indicate quietness in the yarn and goods markets, according to information received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Prices being realized by most manufacturers are also reported unremunerative. Nevertheless, the level of activity in the industry appears to have been generally well maintained, and the volume of unfilled orders still appears to compare favorably with that on hand a month ago. The outlook generally speaking remains very favorable in France and Italy, and in Central Europe not unfavorable, even though current developments leave something to be desired. Spinner demand for raw cotton at European cotton markets has been relatively quiet during the past month. Raw material stocks, however, at the mills and goods stocks in the hands of the trade continue to be reported moderate and it therefore appears that spinners will have fully normal requirements to cover in the next few months. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-39, February 13, 1929.

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O I L S A N D O I L S E E D SThe flaxseed situation in January 1929

Flaxseed prices strengthened considerably during January in Minneapolis, Winnipeg, and Buenos Aires, and were above the January prices of the two preceding years, according to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The continued firm tone in the market is due largely to the small production and low stocks in North America and a rapid disposal of the Argentine crop, with good demand from the United Kingdom. No official estimate of the Argentine crop has been issued for the present season. Estimates from trade sources place the production between 90,000,000 and 100,000,000 bushels, which is sufficient to balance the deficit in North America and place the world production above that of last year.

Commercial stocks reported for the United States and Canada on February 2 were 2,515,000 bushels compared with 6,374,000 bushels reported at the corresponding time in 1928, and 5,652,000 bushels in 1927. Exports are leaving Argentina and Canada in large quantities, while exports from India are small. The shipments of flaxseed from Argentina and India from September 1 through January 19, and Canada from September 1 through December 30 amounted to 35,107,000 bushels compared with 31,802,000 bushels for the corresponding period last season. Imports into the United States and United Kingdom from September 1 through December 31 were 9,274,000 bushels compared with imports of 9,987,000 bushels during the same period last season. Imports into the countries of Continental Europe for the first three months of the present season were above imports for the same period last season. See Foreign Service release, F.S./FF-35, February 14, 1929.

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, February 13, were lower for both barreled and boxed varieties, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Barreled varieties are in liberal supply but supplies of boxed stock are only moderate. The sub-zero temperature prevailing over the Continent is stopping shipments, as a result of which apples are congesting at Rotterdam and Hamburg.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

Freezing at these ports is causing a serious situation. The extreme cold in Great Britain and on the Continent is depressing the European apple market in general, states Mr. Smith. The demand was good for Virginia York Imperials in good condition, supplies of which were light and the fruit in variable condition. Ben Davis were in light supply and met with only a moderate demand, due largely to the variable condition of the fruit. Liberal supplies of Virginia Winesaps were offered and met with a good demand. Virginia Albemarle Pippins were also in liberal supply, but met with only a moderate demand, at approximately 25 cents per barrel below last week's levels. The demand for New York Baldwins was only moderate. Supplies were liberal but much of the stock was only in fair condition. Liberal supplies of New York Greenings were offered, but the demand in general was slower. Prices on barrels stock in the London market were practically the same as those in Liverpool. The light supplies of Washington Winesaps available met with an active demand. There was a good demand for Hood River Spitzenbergs. Moderate supplies of California Yellow Newtowns were offered in London during the week. The condition of the fruit, however, was only fair. The New Zealand apple season will begin earlier this year than last. The first shipments for the season, consisting of approximately 11,000 boxes, are expected to arrive on the market on March 21, according to Mr. Smith. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-225, February 16, 1929.

PROBLEMS IN THE YUGOSLAV PRUNE INDUSTRY: One of the most important problems confronting the prune growers in Yugoslavia at the present time is that of devising a satisfactory method of spraying the trees, according to a report received in the Forest Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Milton J. Newhouse, Consulting Specialist of the Bureau who is now in Europe investigating the production and marketing of prunes. The difficulty in Yugoslavia arises from the fact that the prune trees in that country have been allowed to grow up somewhat along the lines of the "Eucalyptus" tree in California. As a result it is practically impossible even under the best of conditions to reach the trees. The situation is made more difficult by the fact that the use of modern spraying machinery is practically unknown and the knowledge of spraying materials is very limited. See Foreign Service release, F. S./P-67, February 13, 1929.

AUSTRO-YUGOSLAV TREATY AFFECTS AMERICAN PRUNE EXPORTERS: The concession granted Yugoslavia by Austria reducing rates on dried prunes in the commercial treaty recently concluded between those countries is of special interest to American exporters because of the fact that the United States is on a most-favored-nation basis with both Austria and

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

Yugoslavia, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Milton J. Newhouse, Consulting Specialist of the Bureau who is now making a study of the prune situation in European countries. This treaty has already been ratified by the Parliaments of both countries but it will not go into effect until the formal exchange of ratifications has taken place. Both parties to the treaty took advantage of the occasion to introduce higher conventional rates on various products, Austria chiefly on agricultural products and Yugoslavia mainly on manufactured goods. At the same time both countries made a number of tariff concessions. Among these is the elimination on the part of Yugoslavia of the export tax of \$3.75 per carload of ten tons on prunes in bags. Austria in turn agrees to admit bulk prunes or prunes in bags free of duty and materially reduces the present rates on packed prunes. See Foreign Service release, F.S./P-68, February 13, 1929.

CUBAN VEGETABLE EXPORTS: Shipments of vegetables from Cuba to the United States during the last two weeks of January amounted to 3,500,000 pounds as compared with 5,279,000 pounds during the first two weeks of the month, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Harold B. Quarton at Habana. This brings total shipments for January up to 9,379,000 pounds as compared with 7,146,000 pounds in January 1928. Total shipments to the American market for the current shipping season, November 1 to January 31, amount to 15,492,000 pounds as compared with 11,372,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season. Unless unforeseen circumstances develop it is expected that total shipments for the present season will be the largest on record. Prices for most of the vegetables exported to New York this season are said to be very unsatisfactory to the Cuban producer, according to Consul Quarton. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-45, February 12, 1929.

BERMUDA VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS: Shipments of fresh vegetables from Bermuda to the American market during the month of January amounted to 1,010,000 pounds as compared with 1,212,000 pounds during January 1928, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Robertson Honey at Hamilton, Bermuda. This brings total shipments for the current season (December 1 to January 31) up to 2,432,000 pounds as compared with 3,358,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season. The potato situation improved somewhat during the last two weeks of January, prices having risen from a range of \$9.00 to \$10.00 per barrel. Beets and parsley sold at unsatisfactory prices, the former bringing 75 cents to \$1.25 a crate, and the latter \$1.25 to \$1.50. The present crop of celery, which will start moving in April, is in very good condition for this time of year, states Consul Honey. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-46, February 13, 1929.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

BRITISH BACON IMPORTS SHOW INCREASE: A somewhat more than seasonal increase in British bacon imports is indicated by preliminary January figures cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Increases of about 5,000,000 pounds and 1,000,000 pounds respectively for Denmark and the United States accounted for most of the larger total, which came to 88,032,000 pounds against 76,720,000 pounds for December and 82,320,000 pounds in January 1928. Total British bacon imports for the 3 months November - January 1923-29, at around 244,000,000 pounds, are about the same as for the corresponding months of 1927-28. It is interesting to note, however, that the larger takings of United States bacon this season to date have placed imports from that source at about 5.3 per cent of the total against some 4.5 per cent a year ago. Imports for this season so far from Denmark are placed at 142,000,000 pounds, according to preliminary figures, against 157,000,000 pounds a year ago. Imports from the United States, however, stand at about 13,000,000 pounds against 11,000,000 pounds for the corresponding period of 1927-28. The January imports from Canada were not quite 2,000,000 pounds, continuing the decline of recent months. Total ham imports for January reached 8,736,000 pounds, a substantial increase over both the preceding month and a year ago. The season's total for that commodity so far is 32,857,000 pounds against 20,549,000 pounds a year earlier. Lard imports also made large gains to reach 35,918,000 pounds against 15,324,000 pounds for December, and 27,955,000 pounds last year. Total lard imports for the three months indicated are close to 75,000,000 pounds against little more than 72,000,000 pounds last season.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL - PART II

Principal wool importing countries

Trade statistics for important wool consuming countries covering all or most of 1928 show a volume of wool imported smaller in that year than in 1927. Decreases have been noted in the imports into the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Belgium. Japan is the outstanding example of increased wool imports, according to figures for January - November 1928. Japan's imports of wool have shown a rapid increase in the past 2 years, being over 6 times larger than the average for the pre-war period 1909-1913. Some increase over 1927 appears also in the 1928 figures for Italy.

Since preparing the trade tables appearing on the following pages, more recent figures have become available. They indicate that a decline of 24 per cent occurred in the 1928 imports of combing and clothing wool

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

into the United States as against 1927. For the United Kingdom, net imports of sheep's and lamb's wool declined 7.1 per cent below 1927. French imports of wool came to 556,560,000 pounds for the months January - November 1928 against 612,240,000 pounds in the same period of 1927, while 1928 figures for the eleven months for Germany reached only 372,652,000 pounds against 416,342,000 pounds in the corresponding months of 1927. Imports of wool into Japan for the first 11 months of 1928, however, reached 109,316,000 pounds compared with 92,731,000 pounds for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

United States

Wool production in the United States has steadily increased since 1922, being 293,000,000 pounds in 1928 (exclusive of pulled wool) as against 282,000,000 pounds in 1927. Wool prices in the United States, however, have shown a general upward tendency since the middle of 1927. The upward movement reached its peak about the middle of 1928, followed by a decline with some recovery toward the end of the year. At the close of 1928, prices of most grades of domestic wools were well above those of the previous year, with the exception of fine strictly combing wools, which were slightly lower. Total wool consumption in 1928 by reported mills, however, was below 1927. Imports of combing and clothing wool were unusually low.

Consumption of combing and clothing wool for 1928 by reporting mills was 394,000,000 pounds (grease equivalent) as compared with 415,000,000 pounds in 1927, and a five-year average of 413,125,000 pounds for 1923-1927. Consumption of fine domestic wools in 1928 increased over 1927, largely in the clothing and French combing types rather than in the longer staples, while consumption of fine foreign wools showed a decrease. Grades of foreign wools other than the fine and half-blood also showed a considerable decrease in consumption, but this decrease was not accompanied by an increase in domestic wools, the consumption of which remained about the same.

The indicated decline in consumption of foreign wools was reflected in the smaller imports of combing and clothing wool. Imports for 1928 reached 31,034,000 pounds against 120,262,000 pounds in 1927. Imports of wool into the United States show a trend toward increased purchases in the primary markets rather than at the London sales. The proportion of wool imported from Great Britain in the last few years has been considerably below that of the pre-war average, varying from 10 to 23 per cent of the total against a pre-war percentage of 44. The proportion of imports direct from Australia has been about double the pre-war percentage.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-13 annual, 1925-1927, and ten months, January-October, 1927 and 1928

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31					
	Average a/ 1909-13	1925	1926	1927	Jan.-Oct. 1927	Jan.-Oct. 1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Clothing wool</u>						
United Kingdom ...	31,159	5,725	4,084	4,616	3,831	1,901
Irish Free State .	b/	3	1	0	0	0
Argentina	22,407	6,376	2,126	2,596	2,339	2,044
Australia	17,221	3,030	3,723	4,439	3,581	5,778
New Zealand	4,453	599	954	569	440	1,769
Uruguay	4,204	2,850	692	407	403	183
Canada	159	392	1,451	2,873	2,281	1,852
Chile	123	1,854	301	1,046	952	1,918
Other countries ..	3,320	2,044	1,281	915	656	633
Total imports ..	83,046	23,479	15,222	17,461	14,483	13,083
<u>Combing wool</u>						
United Kingdom ...	14,328	25,090	20,190	17,560	15,271	11,651
Irish Free State .	b/	11	1	0	0	32
Canada	1,319	6,209	3,367	6,148	5,015	4,267
Argentina	933	23,947	31,729	14,993	14,393	9,914
Peru	843	632	719	1,186	936	1,509
New Zealand	69	10,076	17,498	4,897	4,513	7,632
Uruguay	65	23,354	31,972	16,421	15,911	5,935
Australia	47	52,624	47,462	34,950	32,362	19,039
British South Africa	10	7,079	12,613	5,208	4,052	3,405
Other countries ..	1,157	6,175	3,157	1,428	1,255	1,945
Total imports ..	19,071	155,197	168,708	102,791	93,703	65,329
<u>Carpet wool</u>						
China	32,806	63,761	22,871	42,275	38,288	48,514
United Kingdom ...	23,115	46,572	46,768	39,062	32,849	24,980
Irish Free State .	b/	1,516	1,439	7,084	1,673	1,270
Russia in Europe .	15,675	0	1	31	31	0
Russia in Asia ...	5,340	0	0	319	219	0
Argentina	3,935	6,260	6,480	10,100	9,536	8,626
British India	3,853	8,330	5,512	3,224	8,217	11,143
France	3,722	3,620	3,991	5,013	4,194	4,448
Germany	2,350	3,451	2,556	2,603	2,234	1,989
Turkey in Eu. & Asia	3,956	2,260	4,274	2,334	2,249	2,658
Palestine & Syria	c/	7,319	6,831	8,582	5,977	6,770
Other countries ..	5,372	14,882	14,798	16,779	12,530	13,013
Total imports ..	105,124	137,971	115,521	144,258	117,997	123,411

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-13, annual, 1925-1927, and ten months, January-October, 1927 and 1928 Cont'd

Country from which imported	Year ending December 31					
	Average a/ 1909-13	1925	1926	1927	Jan-Oct 1927	Jan-Oct 1928
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hair of the Angora, alpaca, etc.						
United Kingdom.....	796	756	2,909	101	67	548
Irish Free State....	b/	0	0	0	0	0
Peru.....	766	394	62	101	66	551
British South Africa:	19	1,004	3,886	1,047	1,035	500
Turkey in Europe....	14	268	3,799	1,274	c/1,187	d/ 2,060
China.....	7	182	43	211	157	154
Other countries.....	115	1	118	45	42	29
Total imports....	1,717	2,607	10,816	2,779	2,554	3,892

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Year beginning July 1. b/ Included with United Kingdom prior to Jan.

1, 1925. c/ Included with Turkey in Asia. d/ Includes Turkey in Asia.

United Kingdom

Conditions surrounding the British wool industry leave much to be desired. The year 1928 closed with a considerable amount of unemployment and part-time work in evidence, with wool processors of all classes in doubt as to what direction the future of the industry will take. Reports on conditions at Bradford from consul Thompson at that place indicate little or no change in recent months in the prices of tops and yarns, with buyers generally resisting any effort at bolstering up prices on woolsens or worsteds. Some recent increases in the export business have failed to have any appreciable influence on prices.

British net imports of raw wool for 1928 reached 441,592,000 pounds against 475,542,000 pounds for 1927. The decrease is partially offset by an increase of 15,000,000 pounds in the amount of British grown wool retained within the country. The net decline is not particularly large, but the fact that the 1928 figure failed to exceed or equal that of 1927 is evidence of a disappointing year in the British wool industry. Up to 1927, net imports had shown consistent gains during the post-war years, and were larger than the average for the post-war period 1909-13. Total net imports for 1927 were about the same as in 1926, and showed a gain of 22.7 per cent over 1925. Australia continues as the leading source of wool imports into Great Britain, but in 1927 wool imports from Australia represented a smaller percentage of the net total than in the pre-war period. Other parts of the British Empire have become increasingly important as sources of wool, as has Argentina. See tables, pages 225 and 226.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

WOOL: Opening and closing prices at London sales, November 1927 to December 1928
(In cents per pound)

Date and series	Combing - first cost, clean, London, without oil									
	Super-ior fleeces		Good medium fleeces		Good pieces		Good medium fleeces		Fine crossbred fleeces	
	70s	64-70s	60-64s	64s	60s	58-60s	56s	50-56s	46-50s	44s
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1927										
6th series:										
Open Nov. 25	109.5	99.4	93.3	95.3	87.2	89.2	73.0	62.9	52.7	44.6
Close Dec. 13	107.5	99.4	93.3	93.3	87.2	87.2	75.0	64.9	52.7	44.6
1928										
1st series:										
Open Jan. 20	111.5	101.4	97.3	95.3	91.2	91.2	77.0	66.9	53.8	44.6
Close Feb. 1	111.5	101.4	97.3	97.3	93.3	91.2	79.1	71.0	58.8	44.6
2d series:										
Open Mar. 16	111.5	103.4	97.3	97.3	93.3	93.3	81.1	73.0	62.9	48.7
Close " 29	111.5	103.4	97.3	99.4	95.3	93.3	83.1	73.0	64.9	48.7
3d series:										
Open May 11	109.5	101.4	97.3	97.3	93.3	91.2	77.0	68.9	53.8	46.6
Close " 22	109.5	101.4	97.3	99.4	95.3	91.2	79.1	71.0	62.9	48.7
4th series:										
Open July 13	109.5	101.4	97.3	97.3	93.3	89.2	77.0	71.0	60.8	46.6
Close " 20	109.5	101.4	97.3	97.3	93.3	89.2	77.0	71.0	62.9	48.7
5th series:										
Open Sept. 21	101.4	95.3	89.2	89.2	85.2	85.2	71.0	66.9	56.8	44.6
Close Oct. 4	95.3	89.2	83.1	83.1	79.1	81.1	68.9	62.9	52.7	42.6
6th series:										
Open Nov. 23	99.4	93.3	87.2	87.2	83.1	85.2	73.0	66.9	54.7	46.6
Close Dec. 6	97.3	91.2	87.2	87.2	83.1	83.1	73.0	66.9	54.7	44.6

Source: Market reports of Kreglinger & Fernau. Converted at par of exchange. Dates are not always exact date of opening or closing, but near them. Earlier years may be found in "Foreign Crops and Markets" for December 27, 1927.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Production, imports and exports of wool, and exports of wool manufactures, 1925-1928

Item	Calendar years				Per cent of 1925		
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per	Per	Per
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	cent	cent	cent
Production - a/							
Skin	23,852	26,272	28,329	30,751	110.1	113.6	128.9
Fleece	84,929	87,345	89,523	88,154	103.0	105.5	103.9
Exports	53,775	54,395	62,021	48,195	101.2	115.3	89.6
British wool							
retained	54,906	59,222	55,301	70,710	107.9	101.6	128.8
Imports	726,859	811,441	821,390	780,714	111.6	113.1	107.4
Re-exports	339,367	338,375	346,443	539,052	99.7	102.1	99.9
Net imports	337,472	473,066	475,542	441,692	122.1	122.7	114.0
Total wool							
retained	442,373	532,238	571,343	512,402	120.3	120.1	115.8
Exports of wool							
manufactures -							
Tops	32,041	33,622	41,952	34,425	104.9	130.9	107.4
Noils	15,141	13,809	18,821	20,459	91.2	124.3	135.1
Waste	15,323	13,277	17,293	17,598	86.6	112.8	114.8
Yarn -							
Woolen	5,971	5,371	6,539	7,461	90.0	109.5	125.0
Worsted	38,753	31,806	45,316	41,401	82.1	116.9	107.1
Total	44,727	37,177	51,855	48,862	83.1	115.9	107.4
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per	Per	Per
	square	square	square	square	cent	cent	cent
	yards	yards	yards	yards			
Tissues -							
Woolen	123,174	113,357	123,213	128,356	90.3	99.0	97.2
Worsted	47,322	42,930	39,530	42,111	90.8	84.5	89.0
Total	170,496	156,287	162,743	170,467	90.4	95.2	95.1
Carpets and rugs	6,762	6,757	6,863	6,392	99.9	97.5	94.5
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per	Per	Per
	dozen	dozen	dozen	dozen	cent	cent	cent
	pairs	pairs	pairs	pairs			
Woolen hosiery .	4,134	3,789	3,583	3,241	90.6	83.1	77.5

Compiled from data in the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom. 1928 figures from "Textile Argus". a/ Were production figures and commercial estimates of the "Wool Record and Textile World" and do not compare exactly with those of the "Yorkshire Observer" appearing in the table on page 182 in last week's issue.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries,
average 1909-13, annual 1925-1927 and January -
October 1927 and 1928

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January - October	
	Average 1909-13	1925	1926	1927 a/	1927	1928
Sheep's and Lambs' greasy	1,000 a/ pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Australia	300,271	208,605	283,547	237,994	190,340	185,432
New Zealand	181,136	146,150	155,070	190,477	186,374	179,531
British South Africa	115,169	134,854	143,052	159,087	128,242	135,399
British India	55,279	57,393	10,300	55,203	47,798	47,006
Argentina	47,287	37,138	52,517	72,389	65,221	45,652
France	26,225	3,163	5,637	20,690	15,093	17,318
Chile	22,709	34,181	25,402 b/	b/	b/	b/
Uruguay	6,550	4,126	8,653	17,264	14,578	27,196
Russia	5,687	6,096	256	0	0	0
Falkland Islands ...	4,533 b/		2,722	3,830	3,830	3,057
Peru	3,380	1,768	2,438 b/	b/	b/	b/
United States	1,846	1,174	2,530 b/	b/	b/	b/
Irish Free State ...		7,221	5,257	12,070	10,181	8,143
Other countries	30,489	21,955	5,686	53,542	48,942	44,626
Total general imports	800,561	663,824	703,127	822,546	710,604	693,360
Reexports	334,623	279,112	273,824	346,580	307,559	294,357
Net imports	465,938	384,712	424,303	475,966	403,045	399,003
Scoured or Carbonized; Slipd or Pulled						
Australia		16,538	20,860			
New Zealand		26,341	29,116			
British South Africa		5,603	4,689			
British India		2,078	31,093			
Argentina		1,683	1,467			
France		5,348	7,806			
Chile	b/		1,040			
Russia		171 b/				
Peru		838	1,786			
United States		353	816			
Irish Free State ...		1,127	4,166			
Other countries		2,955	5,475			
Total general imports	c/	63,035	108,314 c/	c/	c/	c/
Reexports		60,275	59,550			
Net imports		2,760	48,764			

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries
average 1909-13, annual 1925-1927 and January -
October 1927 and 1928, continued

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January - October	
	Average 1909-13	1925	1926	1927 a/	1927	1928
<u>Alpaca, Vicuna and</u> <u>Llama</u>	1,000 a/ pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Pera	4,828	4,818	4,674	5,643	4,544	3,855
Chile	347	552	424	457	438	219
Other countries	22	146	78	749	308	217
Total general imports	5,197	5,516	5,176	6,449	5,290	4,291
Reexports	414	2,043	2,272	1,363	1,076	815
Net imports	4,783	3,473	2,904	5,086	4,214	3,476
<u>Camels' Hair</u>						
Russia	4,122	0 b/				
China c/	3,155	4,565	2,262			
United States	e/ 908	100	9			
Japan f/	b/	0	9			
Other countries	724	244	57			
Total general imports	8,183	4,909	2,337 g/	5,322 g/	4,896 g/	4,198 g/
Reexports	1,974	251	232	255	224	181
Net imports	6,249	4,658	2,105	5,067	4,672	4,017
<u>Mohair (Angora Goats' Hair)</u>						
British South Africa	19,913	10,729	5,804	10,335	7,714	5,075
Turkey in Europe and Asia	9,913	2,119	4,961	8,365	6,296	6,886
Other countries	342	565	304	1,647	1,292	438
Total general imports	30,168	13,413	11,069	20,397	15,302	12,399
Reexports	383	700	4,543	472	212	601
Net imports	29,165	12,713	6,523	20,159	15,090	11,798

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom 1925-26, and
Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1927 and October 1928.

a/ Includes "Sheep's and lamb's wool, scoured or carbonized; slipped or pulled."

b/ If any, included with "Other countries."

c/ Included with "Sheep's and lamb's wool, greasy."

d/ Exclusive of Hongkong, Macao and leased territories.

e/ One year only.

f/ Including Formosa and Japanese leased territories in China.

g/ Not yet available by countries.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

France

A decline of 5.1 per cent is noted in the preliminary figures on raw wool imports into France for the 9 months January - September 1928 as compared with the preceding year. France is the leading Continental importer and processor of wool, and in the light of the generally improved economic condition of that country, it is unlikely that there will be, in the near future, any material reaction from the steady increases in wool imports noted in the past few years. Preliminary figures for the calendar year 1927 indicate an increase of 7.2 per cent in imports as against 1926, and a 13 per cent increase over the pre-war average. Australian wool comprised 37.6 per cent of the 1927 imports as against 31.5 per cent of the 1909-13 average. The interest in Argentine wool has not regained its pre-war position, although that country is second most important source of wool imports into France. See table, page 229.

Germany

Imports of wool into Germany for the 9 months January - September 1928 were 9.8 per cent behind the imports for the corresponding months of 1927. Imports from Australia, the leading source, gained very slightly, as did imports from New Zealand, but figures for practically all other sources were lower. The 1928 figures show some stoppage in the upward course of imports observed during the past 3 years. Total imports for 1927 gained 29.6 per cent over 1926, but were still 5.1 per cent below the average for the pre-war years 1909-13. Since the war Germany has shown an increasing tendency to buy in primary markets, with smaller quantities being bought from Great Britain and other European countries. Argentina retains its position as second most important source of supply, but imports from that source dropped to 23.7 per cent of the total in 1927, against 27.9 per cent in 1909-13. See table, page 230.

Italy

The Italian trade in greasy wool gained 27.4 per cent in the first 8 months of 1928 as against the same months of 1927. In fact, the incomplete 1928 figures were very little less than those for the whole year 1927. In that year, total imports of greasy wool were 13.1 per cent below 1926, but 316.8 per cent larger than the pre-war average. Since the war Argentina has been displaced by Australia as the leading source of Italian wool imports. Italian imports of washed wool, principally from other European countries, were larger in 1928 than in the preceding year. The post-war trade in such wool, however, has tended to be smaller than in 1909-13. See table, page 231.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

FRANCE: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-13, annual 1925-1927 and January-September 1927 and 1928

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January-September	
	Average 1909-13	1925	1926	1927 prelim.	1927 prelim.	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Sheep's and Lambs'</u>						
Australia	188,890	240,062	264,210	256,858	190,689	172,141
Argentina	187,435	97,578	111,403	124,223	106,984	105,375
United Kingdom	82,530	53,730	74,468	88,046	65,136	65,759
Uruguay	46,659	23,614	25,525	32,893	28,375	28,660
Spain	22,833	6,768	7,681	14,495	9,923	6,632
Algeria	20,366	17,848	25,143	22,613	19,624	17,964
British East Indies	11,399	3,820	3,987	a/	a/	a/
Morocco	5,869	14,794	20,367	17,697	15,116	11,043
Chile	5,164	4,596	7,894	10,126	9,776	8,117
British West Africa	3,547	56,050	65,499	73,656	55,041	52,070
Belgium	2,507	3,317	12,653	11,589	10,678	11,745
Other countries	23,214	15,137	17,835	31,065	22,237	28,433
Total	600,413	537,314	636,665	683,261	533,582	507,944
<u>Mohair and cashmere wool, (including camels' hair)</u>						
Turkey	371	169	143			
Algeria	170	394	489			
Morocco	138	243	320			
United Kingdom	69	95	67			
Italy	53	a/	a/			
Spain	48	127	31			
United States	33	a/	a/			
Tunis	31	312	641			
British East Indies	24	372	547			
Greece	a/	58	106			
Tripoli	a/	124	a/			
Other countries	278	654	777			
Total	1,215	2,558	3,121	b/ 2,671	b/ 2,093	b/ 1,435

Compiled from Tableau General du Commerce et de la Navigation, France, 1909-1926.

Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur de la France, Dec. 1927 and Sept. 1928.

a/ If any, included with "Other countries."

b/ Not yet available by countries.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

GERMANY: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average
1909, annual 1925-1927 and January-September
1927 and 1928

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January-September	
	Average 1909-13	1925	1926	1927	1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Sheep and lamb's						
Australia.....	174,282	110,944	124,303	145,593	115,850	116,461
Argentina.....	123,181	72,087	84,508	99,574	91,798	79,709
British South Africa.....	53,697	50,443	48,358	74,371	61,826	56,342
Belgium.....	24,851	9,864	8,631	14,363	10,488	7,146
Uruguay.....	17,872	6,182	10,248	22,088	20,523	11,457
France.....	12,861	3,207	3,435	7,042	4,799	3,550
United Kingdom....	8,186	16,427	17,473	22,008	16,912	12,749
Chile.....	6,536	1,463	544	602	537	2,267
New Zealand.....	5,512	9,316	8,158	12,861	12,457	12,583
Hungary.....	a/ 4,667	4,401	6,204	5,179	4,291	2,428
Austria.....	---	313	247	129	b/	66
Russia.....	2,081	b/	132	20	b/	b/
Czechoslovakia....	---	1,808	3,697	3,772	2,989	2,224
United States.....	b/	261	565	757	746	378
Other countries...	10,217	9,739	7,609	12,796	10,316	11,272
Total wool.....	443,943	296,455	324,112	421,155	353,532	318,632
Hair of the alpaca, goats, etc.....	38,045	2,798	2,011	3,620	2,734	3,224
Total.....	481,988	299,253	326,123	424,775	356,266	321,856

Compiled from Der Auswärtige Handel Deutschlands 1925-27 and Monatliche Nachweise
über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands, September 1927 and 1928 issues.

a/ Average for Austria-Hungary. b/ If any, included with "other countries".

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

ITALY: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-13, annual 1925-1927 and January-August 1927 and 1928

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January-August	
	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>In the grease</u>						
Argentina	6,972	14,023	28,364	17,445	15,475	22,305
Australia	4,479	31,938	35,635	32,361	24,608	32,786
Uruguay	3,106	3,635	5,643	9,240	8,028	3,184
France	935	830	1,072	1,420	918	1,365
United Kingdom	669	4,980	5,534	6,299	3,460	3,385
British South Africa ..	452	4,334	6,917	6,049	5,794	10,099
Turkey (Europe & Asia) ..	139	119	12	7	0	12
Hungary	a/ 49	1,407	697	31	0	115
Other countries	1,853	5,216	6,683	6,326	3,609	5,485
Total	18,672	66,662	90,862	79,180	62,092	78,736
<u>Washed</u>						
France	3,732	3,332	3,769	3,098	2,064	3,333
Belgium	1,929	1,170	1,642	1,431	859	1,540
United Kingdom	1,253	1,224	1,034	706	476	503
Turkey (Europe & Asia) ..	904	638	845	983	524	650
Argentina	720	1,905	2,677	1,850	1,485	1,097
Germany	116	252	780	336	159	592
Hungary	a/ 1,468	547	b/	b/	b/	b/
Other countries	1,695	1,369	1,151	1,158	762	763
Total	11,473	10,537	11,898	9,564	6,329	8,478

Compiled from Movimento Commercial del Regno d'Italia, 1909-1913, and 1925; Statistica del Commercio Speciale, 1926-1927, and January-August 1927 and 1928.
a/ Average for Austria-Hungary. b/ If any, included with "Other countries."

Belgium

Figures for the first 10 months of 1928 show Belgian imports of greasy wool as being 20 per cent below the corresponding period of 1927. In fact, there have been considerable reductions in Belgian wool imports during the post-war years. The total imports of greasy wool in 1927 were 70.3 per cent below those of 1926 and 88.2 per cent under the pre-war average. Reductions also appear in the figures on imports of cleaned wool. See table, page 232.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

BEIGIUM: Imports of wool, raw a/, by countries, average 1909-13, annual 1925-1927 and January-September, 1927 and 1928

Country from which	Year ended December 31				January - October	
	Average b/ 1909	1925	1926 Prelim.	1927 prelim.	1927 prelim.	1928 prelim.
<u>In the grease,</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>uncleaned.</u>	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
France	77,666	5,024	8,917	3,595	3,206	3,271
Australia	68,370	35,388	47,757	13,003	10,631	7,659
United Kingdom.....	67,945	33,368	32,223	9,577	3,328	5,803
Argentina.....	41,926	10,003	10,603	4,456	3,919	3,240
Germany.....	12,043	--	576	c/	c/	c/
Uruguay.....	4,346	1,700	1,408	c/	1,218	935
Union of S. Africa	7,061	5,438	3,985	503	c/	c/
Other countries.....	17,909	6,175	7,183	3,925	2,779	2,693
Total.....	297,266	97,696	111,752	35,059	30,081	23,592
<u>Washed or scoured</u>						
France.....		1,641	2,017	1,516	1,302	1,071
Australia.....		33	c/	c/	c/	c/
United Kingdom.....		118	132	73	57	127
Germany.....		367	311	23	c/	c/
Uruguay.....		c/	c/	c/	208	120
Other countries....		458	213	456	98	142
Total		2,617	2,673	2,067	1,665	1,460
<u>Hair of the Alpaca,</u>						
<u>Cashmere, etc.</u>						
France		284	523	404	336	408
United Kingdom.....		37	139	124	99	192
Germany.....		316	38	74	72	90
Other countries.....		266	195	211	156	190
Total		963	895	813	663	880

Compiled from Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Special de la Belgique 1910-1913, 1927 and September 1928: Tableau Annuel du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers, 1925-1926.

a/ Prior to November 10, 1924, there was only one classification of wool.

b/ Includes all classes of raw wool.

c/ If any, included in "other countries."

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

Japan

For the 9 months January - September 1928, imports of sheeps' wool into Japan exceeded those of the same months of 1927 by about 25 per cent. The preliminary figures available give no indication as to the sources of the Japanese imports, but it is likely that Australia has enhanced further its increased importance in the Japanese wool trade noted since the war. Preliminary figures for the calendar year 1927 indicate increases of about 20 per cent and 483 per cent respectively over 1926 and pre-war average imports of wool into Japan. An interesting post-war feature of the Japanese wool trade has been the increasing attention given to primary wool sources as against pre-war buying in Great Britain. During the years 1909-1913 imports from that source averaged about 50 per cent of the total Japanese imports. By 1927, that percentage had shrunk to about 2.

JAPAN: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average
1909-13, annual 1925-1927 and January -
September 1927 and 1928

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				a/January-September	
	Average 1909-13	1925	1926	1927 prelim.	1927	1928
Wool and wool tops	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Australia.....	9,361	69,603	73,874	99,207		
United Kingdom..	6,005	8,381	4,355	2,327		
China.....	1,312	1,307	1,183	900		
Kwantung.....	1	186	4	38		
British South Africa.....	b/	104	206	1,019		
Other countries..	1,005	1,322	2,125	1,715		
Total.....	17,684	81,603	81,602	105,206	c/72,590	d/91,218
Goats' Hair and Camels' Hair						
China.....		187	218			
Kwantung.....		10	13			
Peru.....		509	87			
Other countries..		19	0			
Total.....	e/ 199	725	318	d/	e/	d/

Compiled from Annual Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan, 1909-13, 1925-26, and Monthly Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan, 1927. a/ Compiled from International Crop Report. b/ If any, included in "Other countries." c/ Not available by countries. d/ Not separately classified.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

Russia

Wool production in Russia in 1928 is estimated at 350,000,000 pounds, an increase of 6 per cent over 1927 and 6 per cent over 1916. Since the pre-war period there has been a sharp decrease in the commercial supply of wool. In 1928 it was estimated that only about 31 per cent of the total production was marketed, the rest remaining on the farm, while before the war the proportion was reversed, as much as 69 per cent of the total production reaching the market. In 1928 the percentage of the total clip marketed, however, was higher than 3 years before when it was estimated at about 24 per cent.

In the commercial wool growing regions the commercial supply averages about 40 per cent of the clip, with fluctuations from 35-48 per cent. Some of the reasons for the decrease in the commercial clip now as compared with pre-war times are: (1) sheep in the most important commercial wool growing regions, i.e. Central Asia, Kazakstan and Transcaucasia have reached only 80-85 per cent of pre-war; (2) the wool is now collected from small farms where sheep raising has a less pronounced commercial character than it had on the large estates before the war; (3) larger quantities are now consumed by the peasants on the farm for home-spun articles, due to the insufficient supply of manufactured goods and (4) various defects in the organization of the procuring work also appear to affect the quantity of wool marketed.

Imports of wool into U.S.S.R. during the fiscal years 1924-25 to 1927-28 were a little less than half the imports into the former Russian Empire during the years 1911-1913, but they have shown a tendency to increase, from 38,611,000 pounds in 1924-25 to 61,096,000 pounds in 1926-27, the last year for which import figures are available. Exports over the European frontier (probably mostly coarse wool, as was the case before the war when merino wool was only an occasional article of Russian export trade) constituted during the years 1925-26 to 1927-28 on the average only about one-seventh of the pre-war Russian exports and show little evidence of growth.

The figures of Russian export trade seem to substantiate the statements in the Russian press that U.S.S.R. is now on an import basis with regard to coarse wool, which before the war, constituted an important article of export. As regards fine wool, Russia was on an import basis even before the war, the wool imports over the European frontier representing entirely merino wool, according to an article in the "Encyclopedia of Russian Exports," an official Soviet publication.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

WOOL: International trade, average 1909-13, annual 1926 and 1927

Country	Year ended December 31					
	Average 1909-13		1926		1927 preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
<u>Principal exporting</u> <u>countries</u>	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Australia	324	678,679	a/ 2,542	a/ 781,279	a/ 5,533	a/ 763,556
Argentina	214	328,204	208	318,302	417	346,010
New Zealand	168	194,001	201	213,154	35	220,501
Union of S.Africa	7	164,635	514	222,636	563	271,016
Uruguay	0	139,178	0	113,732	0	a/ 131,729
China	0	42,685	735	34,584	391	59,700
British India ...	23,721	56,493	25,812	b/ 40,375	32,191	b/ 47,292
Chile	1,247	28,223	--	24,695	--	27,200
Algeria	2,445	19,371	4,522	50,757	3,213	26,662
Morocco	0	8,307	0	17,174	0	a/ 17,163
Irish Free State.	0	0	1,523	11,610	1,660	16,670
Spain	2,446	28,505	5,054	6,707	a/ 3,774	a/ 17,435
Peru	c/ 5	9,353	0	9,200	0	11,057
Hungary	0	0	1,529	13,460	2,120	9,897
Persia d/	c/ 2,753	10,023	1,364	12,490	--	--
Brasil	--	e/ 2,359	--	15,886	--	11,054
<u>Principal importing</u> <u>countries</u>						
France	601,638	84,273	639,786	46,241	685,932	59,462
United Kingdom ..	506,156	41,164	490,700	54,395	515,789	32,021
United States ...	203,238	f/ 46	310,266	292	267,287	323
Germany	481,922	42,817	326,123	16,933	424,775	22,814
Belgium	230,367	190,440	115,320	22,663	37,938	159
Italy	30,143	5,963	102,760	8,190	83,744	7,775
Japan	17,921	0	81,920	0	105,557	0
Czechoslovakia ..	0	0	70,706	4,034	39,008	5,585
Poland	0	0	25,828	1,349	36,019	971
Russia	106,184	32,406	a/ 50,363	a/ 4,324	a/ 69,877	a/ 3,426
Canada	7,794	1,323	15,378	4,389	14,234	11,357
Austria	63,942	9,622	14,343	1,064	17,160	879
Switzerland	11,211	338	18,237	40	16,887	46
Netherlands	31,991	26,362	9,902	3,746	11,839	3,413
Yugoslavia	0	0	g/ 9,547	g/ 84	g/ 9,283	g/ 89
Sweden	7,267	149	9,670	85	11,573	310
Bulgaria	e/ 1,435	e/ 117	1,859	--	2,199	--
Finland	1,794	30	2,628	--	3,465	--
Norway	3,644	123	1,761	321	2,117	554
Denmark	2,337	1,124	2,368	506	3,286	380
Greece	281	294	2,055	599	2,066	802
Rumania	2,422	7,336	2,452	653	--	--
Total 58 coun...	2,415,253	3,151,998	2,307,797	2,041,019	2,417,072	2,176,428

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

WOOL: International trade, average 1909-13, annual 1926 and 1927, cont'd.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Official sources except where otherwise noted.

"Wool" in this table includes: washed, unwashed, scoured, pulled wool, slipe, also hair - goat's, camel's, mohair, angora goat, cashmere goat and alpaca, and all other animal fibers included in the United States classification of wool. The following items have been considered as not within this classification: carded, combed, dyed wool, flecks; sheep, lamb and goat skins with hair on, mill waste, noils and tops. a/ International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics. b/ Sea-trade only. c/ Three-year average. d/ Year ended March 31. e/ Four-year average. f/ One year only. g/ compiled from consular reports.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	878,374	902,749	102.8
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	479,665	533,572	111.2
North America (3)	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,369,929	1,447,653	105.7
Europe (26)	1,338,897	1,376,729	1,191,438	1,249,225	1,366,736	109.4
Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,763	103,161	97.5
Asia (6)	337,827	382,847	379,294	389,636	337,452	86.6
Total N. Hemis. (42) .	2,718,603	2,945,859	2,909,554	3,114,553	3,255,002	104.5
Southern Hemisphere (3).	243,590	314,855	389,632	362,543	410,827	113.3
Total above count. (45)	2,962,193	3,260,714	3,299,186	3,477,096	3,665,829	105.4
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	2,759,000	3,067,000	2,979,000	3,181,000	3,305,000	103.9
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,605,000	3,780,000	104.9
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,164	41,766	71.8
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	14,618	97.8
Europe (23)	952,396	910,224	727,345	780,088	873,503	112.0
Total above count. (25)	990,583	965,838	780,319	853,203	929,887	109.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	1,023,000	1,001,000	812,000	879,000	954,000	108.5
Est. world total ex. Russia and China....	1,025,000	1,008,000	817,000	888,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913 1,000 bushels	1925 1,000 bushels	1926 1,000 bushels	1927 1,000 bushels	1928 1,000 bushels	Per cent 1928 is of 1927 Per cent
BARLEY						
California.....	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	31,342	116.5
U.S. other than Calif.....	147,122	181,313	152,505	238,547	325,026	136.3
Canada.....	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,938	156,391	140.7
North America (2).....	230,087	300,981	284,892	352,820	493,259	136.0
Europe (27).....	672,345	668,594	662,137	660,261	738,941	111.9
Est. European total						
ex. Russia.....	702,000	689,000	690,000	679,000	760,000	111.9
Africa (6).....	109,267	107,889	75,865	85,931	104,981	122.1
Asia (5).....	133,027	138,285	136,994	133,119	130,469	98.0
Total N. Hemis. (40)...	1,151,326	1,215,749	1,165,888	1,242,131	1,467,650	118.2
Union of South Africa, revised.....	1,274	1,111	1,075	814	962	118.2
Total above count. (41)	1,152,500	1,216,860	1,166,963	1,242,995	1,468,612	118.2
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia & China	1,408,000	1,456,000	1,412,000	1,475,000	1,704,000	115.5
Est. world total ex. Russia and China..	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,460,000	1,507,000		
OATS						
United States.	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,449,531	122.6
Canada	351,690	402,293	383,416	439,713	452,153	102.8
North America (2).....	1,495,097	1,889,843	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,901,684	117.2
Europe, 26 count. prev. reported.....	1,793,811	1,670,269	1,782,832	1,716,788	1,823,513	106.2
Sweden.....	86,050	81,009	87,596	78,895	87,516	110.9
Total Europe (27).....	1,884,861	1,751,278	1,870,428	1,795,683	1,911,029	106.4
Est. European total						
ex. Russia	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,842,000	1,956,000	106.2
Africa (3).....	17,631	19,509	11,594	13,965	18,315	131.1
Asia (2)	(50)	92	224	231	179	77.5
Total N. Hemis. (34)...	3,397,639	3,360,725	3,318,510	3,432,186	3,831,207	111.6
Union of South Africa rev.	9,661	5,485	6,119	6,081	7,500	123.3
Total above count. (35)	3,407,300	3,366,210	3,324,629	3,438,267	3,838,707	111.6
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia & China	3,471,000	3,730,000	3,592,000	3,509,000	3,906,000	111.3
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,531,000	3,848,000	3,697,000	3,602,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,839,959	102.8
Canada	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	5,241	123.0
North America (2) ...	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,767,355	2,845,200	102.8
Europe (10)	556,928	501,757	639,964	459,019	366,639	79.9
Est. European total						
ex. Russia	581,000	626,000	665,000	479,000	389,000	81.2
Africa (3)	4,326	4,362	5,871	5,127	6,995	136.4
Asia (3)	(26,015)	43,757	72,892	73,698	71,907	97.6
Total N. Hemis. (18)	3,318,930	3,577,401	3,418,757	3,305,199	3,290,741	99.6
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia	3,631,000	3,907,000	3,773,000	3,630,000	3,636,000	99.6
Est. world total ex. Russia	4,126,000	4,530,000	4,441,000	4,324,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

DENMARK: Total bacon exports, by months, 1923-24 to 1928-29

Month	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
November	39,941	37,153	31,316	33,943	45,999	49,319
December	35,525	33,873	32,921	42,952	56,405	48,652
January	33,528	40,103	32,783	44,572	54,002	
February	34,179	33,735	33,103	42,179	50,310	
March	32,319	41,876	36,739	49,449	56,028	
April	40,248	35,932	31,370	39,303	50,682	
May	42,196	23,818	29,094	49,555	52,009	
June	35,111	39,392	33,810	49,691	50,332	
July	36,459	37,149	33,542	47,279	46,680	
August	34,167	28,728	34,879	47,009	46,941	
September	42,090	36,673	34,274	47,374	46,481	
October	33,172	35,526	37,860	46,129	45,295	
Total	438,935	423,994	401,741	544,435	600,164	

GERMANY: Receipts of hogs at 14 cities, by months,
1923-24 to 1928-29

Month	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
November	70	212	215	237	380	313
December	142	209	209	249	355	311
January	177	190	205	245	377	
February	185	205	197	259	373	
March	172	242	258	309	391	
April	192	241	188	310	351	
May	214	210	219	326	360	
June	233	210	195	283	318	
July	220	189	198	271	300	
August	201	221	204	327	302	
September	196	227	211	301	309	
October	212	223	214	364	353	
Total	2,212	2,582	2,513	3,482	4,169	

By cable from the American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin.

GERMANY: Slaughter of hogs at 35 centers, by months,
1923-24 to 1928-29

Month	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
November	69	255	272	296	467	411
December	140	265	269	309	445	407
January	178	230	254	295	452	
February	193	242	256	308	467	
March	187	292	323	375	475	
April	211	297	247	232	439	
May	229	273	290	401	467	
June	247	258	261	342	386	
July	242	239	245	326	382	
August	222	252	265	338	384	
September	225	275	271	367	400	
October	244	283	283	419	445	
Total	2,337	3,141	3,241	4,090	5,209	

By cable from the American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	17,044	36,580	381	378	435	Feb. 9	31,182	49,799
Canada.....	42,533	25,131				Dec. 31	16,145	27,787
Argentina.....	14,217	b/11,192	b/ 333			Jan. 26	b/2,717	b/ 567
Danubian coun- tries b/	26,508	27,242	0			Jan. 26	23,400	17,067
Total	100,302	100,145					73,444	95,220
OATS, EXPORTS								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States.	15,041	9,823	52	34	49	Feb. 9	6,647	11,849
Canada	13,396	10,180				Dec. 31	3,622	12,690
Argentina.....	40,008	b/29,455	b/1,297			Jan. 26	b/15,717	b/6,016
Danubian coun- tries b/	358	878	0			Jan. 26	673	49
Total.....	69,303	50,336					26,659	30,604
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1929, week ended			Total for season including latest week shown		
	1926-27	1927-28	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
CORN, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>								
United States	17,145	20,556	3,074	2,541	2,018	2,320	4,610	24,796
Danubian coun- tries b/.....	36,557	15,266	0	0			5,623	111
Argentina.....	322,876	268,685	b/1,577	b/2,118	b/1,612	b/ 1,932	69,393	c/46,340
Union of South Africa.....	8,562	d/ 24,257	d/ 86	0			d/ 5,057	d/ 4,288
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>								
United States	5,042	1,436					Nov.-Dec. 931	Nov.-Dec. 60
Total exports: less U. S. imports	580,098	327,328					83,752	72,473

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Trade sources since November. d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, November, December, 1927-1928 and January, 1928-1929.

Crop and country	November		December		January	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1928	1929 <u>a/</u>
Exports:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat incl. Flour-						
United States.....	27,003	16,195	12,211	12,053	11,809	7,796
Canada.....	57,978	80,633	49,114	53,242	18,647 <u>b/</u>	20,550
Argentina.....	4,952 <u>a/</u>	14,740	8,667 <u>a/</u>	13,760	24,020	24,274
British India.....	796 <u>a/</u>	0	348 <u>a/</u>	0	247	0
Australia.....	1,576 <u>a/</u>	5,792	2,270 <u>a/</u>	7,792	9,236	22,600
Russia.....	<u>a/</u> 2,744 <u>a/</u>	0 <u>a/</u>	224 <u>a/</u>	0 <u>a/</u>	8	0
Danube & Bulgaria.....	<u>a/</u> 512 <u>a/</u>	624 <u>a/</u>	344 <u>a/</u>	200 <u>a/</u>	128	168
Total.....	95,561	117,984	73,178	87,047	64,095	75,368
Corn-						
United States.....	771	2,000	1,108	6,167	1,557	11,073
Argentina.....	26,167 <u>a/</u>	20,709	25,414 <u>a/</u>	17,001	15,456	10,424
Rye-						
United States.....	2,639	1,389	1,259	489	489	78
Danube & Bulgaria.....	994	60	0	154	108	17
Barley-						
United States.....	6,490	4,866	3,425	6,549	1,701	1,663
Oats-						
United States.....	271	794	376	924	615	481
Flaxseed-						
Argentina.....	5,381 <u>a/</u>	5,854	5,113 <u>a/</u>	5,208	8,397	9,949
Imports:						
Wheat incl. flour-						
United States.....	2,133	2,581	2,052	1,088	686	---
Flaxseed-						
United States.....	1,491	1,417	1,029	1,533	1,181	---

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-February 9, 1927-28 and 1928-29

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-February 9, 1928 and 1929

Commodity	July 1-Feb. 9		1929, Week ending			
	1927-28	1928-29	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 9
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	129,296	76,799	506	260	975	896
Wheat flour b/	40,223	34,517	1,029	761	808	1,128
Rye	20,553	8,363	20	26	5	--
Corn	6,590	24,665	3,074	2,541	2,018	2,320
Oats	4,569	8,660	70	52	34	49
Barley a/	31,950	49,800	176	381	378	435
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides ...	11,929	5,767	1,020	873	1,211	687
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	17,056	18,178	3,267	3,642	3,319	2,411
Lard	96,143	97,693	17,333	14,474	13,894	12,890
Pickled pork	2,693	1,474	252	314	313	291

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Include this week: Pacific ports wheat 831,000 bush., flour 141,900 bbls; San Francisco barley 120,000 bush. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Not exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July as		
	1926-27	1927-28	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	To and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Date	1,000	1,000
Exports-	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.		bush.	bush.
Official... 5 ports, Brad	304,540	305,182					bc170,731	bc278,815
b/....	177,370	238,730	4,684	4,673	6,242	Feb. 9	151,868	212,653
Shipments-								
4 markets d/b	297,961	326,361	3,359	3,853	3,205	Feb. 9	230,167	355,503
Pub. elev. in east b/..			550	1,107	--	Feb. 2	84,251	141,258
United States	205,896	190,927	1,021	1,783	2,024	Feb. 9	e161,651	e/100,307
Argentina....	139,790	186,000	5,624	6,138	6,970	Feb. 9	72,726	92,888
Australia....	96,584	72,962	4,592	4,536	--	Feb. 2	35,396	52,452
Russia.....	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Feb. 9	5,400	8
Hungary	21,142	22,133)					
Yugoslavia..	10,216	1,000)					
Rumania	11,388	5,000	)	0	0	Feb. 9	3,992	2,048
Bulgaria....	2,236	2,125)					
British India	8,660	12,264	)	0	0	Feb. 9	f/ 8,845	g/ 382
Total	849,654	804,593	14,596	16,310	12,199		513,127	603,588

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Exports through December less imports through September. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Exports through Feb. 9 less imports through Dec. f/ Exports through Feb. 9 less imports through November. g/ Net imports

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	February 18, 1928	February 7, 1929	February 14, 1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	44.25	50.50	50.25
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	37.66	40.12	39.39
Berlin, 1a quality	37.38	40.19	40.63
London: a/			
Danish	40.19	42.37	41.93
Dutch, unsalted	42.00	44.76	45.40
New Zealand	38.63	39.33	38.89
New Zealand, unsalted	38.71	40.40	40.40
Australian	34.32	39.33	38.39
Australian, unsalted	34.32	39.97	39.76
Argentine, unsalted	32.15	38.89	39.10

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Feb. 15, 1928	Feb. 6, 1929	Feb. 13, 1929
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	88,867	72,221	63,426
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	11.51	16.10	15.99
Prices of lard, tes., Hamburg..	"	13.56	14.30	14.03
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	13,674	14,642	12,427
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/ ..	\$ per 100 lbs.	12.82	13.52	13.58
American short cut green hams	"	19.34	21.62	20.64
American green bellies.....	"	16.95	17.92	17.81
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	17.81	19.77	20.20

a/ Friday quotation.

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